

American Leaders May Ask Sheets To Resign.

FOUND MAN WHO CASHED \$1,000 BILL

Donaldson Brought Big Note to Him After Robbery and Got Gold Coin for It.

STARTLING TESTIMONY TODAY

Report That "American" Party Leaders Have About Concluded To "Ditch" the Big Chief.

More Conservative of Them Say That Facts Are Paralyzing Them and Endangering Party.

Today was the third consecutive day in the trial of Chief of Police George A. Sheets, and the main facts of the McWhirter robbery stand out at the end of a series of rigid examination and cross examination in bolder relief than ever, and with terrific vindication from many other witnesses.

This morning the proprietor of the Sun Drug store not only verified the claim of Alexander McWhirter that Bell called on number 75 from his drug store, but also verified the claim of the McWhirter party that the cashier of the Turf Exchange testified that he had been called out of bed at the Orpheum hotel to go down town and change a Thousand dollar note for Jim Donaldson, a week before Donaldson left town. He made the change from the safe, and gave Donaldson mostly gold pieces of the \$20 variety.

PARTY LEADERS THINKING HARD

An interesting phase of the case occurred outside of the courtroom. It was on the streets, where American party men are thinking hard about the case, and the American party chiefs to ask for the resignation of the chief, in order to save the party. They looked for him to handle himself better in court. They now can see a different kind of spelling in the handwriting on the wall.

RESIGNATION RUMORS.

On all sides rumors could be heard today of a conclusion that has been reached, or is being discussed by the American party chiefs to ask for the resignation of the chief, in order to save the party. They looked for him to handle himself better in court. They now can see a different kind of spelling in the handwriting on the wall.

SCATHING DISCLOSURES.

The revelations of the case have been so startling to the "Americans" as they were unbelievable when they first came out. There is still some question as to the hierarchy of the party. Basking under the policy that held the Church back from making any aggressive fight against the McWhirter party, the hierarchy is now being exposed as a bunch of cowards. The McWhirter party is now being exposed as a bunch of cowards. The McWhirter party is now being exposed as a bunch of cowards.

SLANDERER ARMSTRONG.

Now, however, the case has recoiled upon them—all but the McWhirter party. The McWhirter party is now being exposed as a bunch of cowards. The McWhirter party is now being exposed as a bunch of cowards. The McWhirter party is now being exposed as a bunch of cowards.

SHEETS LEFT ALONE.

Every day since the trial opened, Sheets, Hempel and Raleigh have got on in the county building as soon as an adjournment was taken, and have gone away with their heads together in confidence. Today, however, Sheets was deserted. He stood alone, and his face showed vividly the effects of hard days and sleepless nights. He looked more haggard today than yesterday, and was able to smile faintly once.

PROVES SHARP WITNESS.

William McWhirter was under cross-examination at the hands of Atty. C. M. Varian for the defense during the morning session. He proved to be equal to the most rigid questioning and, like answers to the McWhirter party, he was again compelled to admonish the spectators not to laugh or create a disturbance.

One of the first questions asked him

was if he described any of the robbers to the policemen. His answer was that he did not because he was not asked to do so by the chief or any other officer. "You could not have described Davis, the bogus policeman, if you had tried, could you?" asked Mr. Varian.

"Most certainly I could," replied McWhirter.

"At that time at the police station you could not have described Davis if you had tried," asserted the attorney in an affirmative manner.

"Oh, indeed? How do you come to this conclusion, pray?" was the response of the witness, amid much laughter from the spectators.

Atty. Varian insisted that the witness answer his question, to which McWhirter replied that he had not been asked a question, but that the attorney had merely made an assertion about the witness not being able to describe Davis. Upon this Chief Sheets instructed him to do so.

McWhirter again stated that he could have described Davis if he had been asked to.

"Was the man you saw with Bell when you were coming back from the Rio Grande depot?"

"No sir, I said he was a man resembling Davis."

"Was the man with Bell any of those men you saw in the room at the Antler?"

"No, sir; I would not say that."

DID DENOUNCE HIM.

"When you saw Bell and his companion at the livery stable about a week away in a rig, why didn't you call the police? Why did you not denounce him and hold him for the police?"

"I did not know what to do. I told a young man to go and call the police and he went out but did not come back."

"You are interested in this case, are you not? You want your money back, don't you?"

"I should like to see my money but am afraid I never shall."

"You know that your brother came back here from Los Angeles to get the money, didn't you?"

"I did not."

"Will you say under oath that you did not know that he came back here to get the money?"

"I did not know that. I knew that my brother was coming back here to consult an attorney and follow his instructions as to the prosecution of the robbers."

"When you saw Bell there at the livery stable and he told you that it would be all right, you would get your money back, did you believe it?"

"I thought that everybody were robbers and that I was in a country of thieves and robbers."

"Did you believe him?"

"I told him it might be so but I did not know about that."

"When the boy you sent for the police did not come back were you suspicious of him?"

"NOT THAT GREEN."

"Yes, I was suspicious of everyone."

"Didn't you think he was one of the gang?"

"No, I am not that green."

"After going back to the stable and telling the other man about these men robbing you, what did you do?"

"The witness proceeded to repeat in detail matters which were not wanted by the attorney for the defense, but was stopped by the attorney with this question: 'Don't you answer my questions by burlesquing the record and without rehearsing everything in your story?'"

Senator Brown objected to the attorney criticizing the witness in that manner.

"Oh, I will withdraw everything," answered defendant's attorney in a gruff voice.

"All right. Just keep on withdrawing," responded Senator Brown.

"No, I won't," hotly retorted Mr. Varian.

At this point Judge Armstrong informed the attorneys that that would do and instructed them to proceed with the case.

"HE SAID GEE WIZ!"

In answer to a question, McWhirter told what he did after leaving the livery stable. He said that he had gone west on Second South street about 50 yards from the alley leading to McCoy's stable when he met a policeman and asked him about the robbery and that he had just seen one of the men driving to New England addition and he asked the policeman to telephone to the chief. The officer said he would do so, and went into a tobacco store to a telephone.

"Witness then went on to the Rio Grande depot and there he met another policeman, and told him about the robbery. He said that he would do so, and went into a tobacco store to a telephone."

"What did he say?" inquired the attorney for the defense.

"He said, 'gee, wiz!'"

"Was that all he said?"

"Yes that was all. He then started on and I asked him if he had seen the two men in the buggy and he said that he had not."

MAN ON HORSEBACK.

Witness then told of meeting the man on horseback who had started from the stable to look for the horse and buggy used by the two men and the man had not seen anything of them and started for New England addition. McWhirter told that he saw the men driving to telephone to the chief. McWhirter then said that he went back to the station and found his brother and told him about seeing Bell leave the livery stable. His brother told him that it was all right, that Bell had gone to get the money back and that the man with him was probably the detective which Sheets had sent.

After stating in that office for about 40 minutes, the witness said that he and his brother were called into the chief's office. Sheets was standing at the door and Hempel and Raleigh were in the room.

"How far was Raleigh from you?"

"About five yards."

"How many feet was that?"

"I don't know."

"Don't you know how many feet in a yard?"

"I think about three."

"You knew that all the time, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir; I had to think about it a first."

This reply caused considerable laughter and it became necessary for the court to admonish the spectators not to laugh or make any other disturbance.

THE TELEPHONE RANG.

Continuing about what transpired in the office while Sheets, Hempel and Raleigh were there, the witness said: "While in there the telephone rang and Hempel answered it. I heard the conversation and whoever it was on the line told Hempel that the men were out at New England addition."

"What did Hempel do?"

"He left the room and did not say a word."

HAD NO STOP WATCH.

An attempt to force some expression from the McWhirter party that would clear the chief from responsibility of acting as middle man in the transfer of money was tried.

"Did the chief say to Bell, 'Can't you get more money?' asked Atty. Varian. Not exactly in those words."

"Was it Bell who made the suggestion that he could get more money?"

"Yes, and he made to go out, but he didn't go then. The chief slapped him

DRUG STORE MAN HEARD BOGUS OFFICER CALL UP BOTH SHEETS AND RALEIGH.

After three days of rigid examination and cross examination of many witnesses the main facts of the McWhirter narrative are more firmly fixed than ever.

William McWhirter this morning testified that he had never been asked by any officer of the police department to describe the men who robbed him and his brother while pretending they were officers.

The proprietor of the Sun drug store verified the claim of Alexander McWhirter that the bogus officer who led him there, called up the office of Chief Sheets on the telephone. The drug store man heard Bell call for number 75, and ask for Chief Sheets. He also heard him ask for Detective Raleigh.

The sales clerk of the Roy cigar stand, in the Chesapeake cafe verified the story of Alexander McWhirter who asked him if Bell was an officer, and had told him Bell had robbed him of \$10,000.

The cashier of the Turf Exchange testified that he had been called out of bed at the Orpheum hotel to go down town and change a Thousand dollar note for Jim Donaldson, a week before Donaldson left town. He made the change from the safe, and gave Donaldson mostly gold pieces of the \$20 variety.

Attorney Varian for Chief Sheets made assault after assault this morning on the McWhirter evidence but was unable to shake it even in its minutest detail. In fact McWhirter brought it out stronger under the cross fire.

The Salt Lake Tribune has followed Sheets, squarely behind him, to what appears near the last ditch. The soft pedal is pressed on their support of the chief this morning. Wise members of the American party are foreseeing a time in the near future when it will have to act to save its face by "ditching" the chief.

Secretary Sanpete Armstrong is not of this opinion. He sees the "hand of the hierarchy in it," and declares the McWhirter were altogether too shrewd to lose \$10,000. The money he declares must have been given them by the "Mormon" Church to tempt Chief Sheets, and trap him for the effect on the American party.

Jim Donaldson arrived in the city before daylight this morning, and has entered into negotiations with Atty. Sam King to defend him. He was not put on the stand, and it is doubtful if he will be called, as he is known to have a friendship of long standing with Chief Sheets, and Atty. Brown expects to see him stand by his friend.

The prosecution is thought to be about through with its case, and many are wondering where the defense will be able to get one. Their attempts to make one out of the McWhirter have been desperate and have failed totally. Some people believe there will be no attempt at putting in a case for the defense, but that they will be glad to have Sheets bound over without further publicity. They forced an early trial in the belief Sheets could clear himself, and thus free the party from the effects on the campaign.

on the shoulder."

"Which shoulder?" (hotly.)

"The right shoulder. In two or three minutes the chief came back."

"Two or three minutes—might it have been four?"

"Yes, possibly four—I can't fix the time to seconds."

"You didn't keep a stop watch on it, did you?"

"No, I have something else to do with my money besides to buy stop watches," said Atty. Varian, changing the subject while there was a laugh going around the crowd.

SHEETS SAID IT TO BELL.

Taking a new tack, Mr. Varian asked if there was conversation in the office.

"Yes, there was," answered the witness. "The chief said, 'By G— we would never have allowed that man to get away with that money on him, but he was going to let the man get away just the same if my brother hadn't stopped him and suggested he be searched.'"

"I move that that be stricken out," put in Mr. Varian hastily.

"The chief also said he would try and get the rest of the money back."

"Who told you you would have to hustle to get your money back?"

"Bell said it to us at that time."

"Did Chief Sheets say it to you?"

"No; but he said it to Bell."

Then another tack was tried to break down the story. This time it was on the failure of the McWhirter to give a description of the men to the officers.

CHIEF WOULD "SEE" ABOUT IT.

"Did you describe the robbers to the officers?" asked Mr. Varian.

"No, sir, I was never asked to."

"Are you sure you couldn't be mistaken about this?"

"Yes, sir; I am positive I could not."

"When you were out with Sergeant Hempel, did he not point out a man near the Wilsons and ask if he was one of the robbers?"

"No, sir." (This with emphasis.)

"Did you have any conversation about extending your tickets, with Hempel?"

"Yes, sir. I told him my circumstances—that our tickets ran out that night, and we would lose them if we did not go on. He did not offer to get them extended, but he said, 'O, that's all right. I will see about it.' He didn't say he could have them extended."

"Didn't he say something to you about extending them if you would stay over?"

"No, sir; he did not. All he said was that the chief would see about that."

In answer to questions from Atty. Brown McWhirter explained that but the total sum of money, he owned 262 English pounds of it, and had made no notations of the numbers on the bills secured when their draft was cashed in New York.

CASHED ONE OF THE BILLS.

W. J. Casey, cashier of the Turf Exchange, was called, and he explained that he cashed a Thousand dollar bill at 2 o'clock this morning. With him was Effie Fay, the woman who was arrested at the time he was gathered in and who was living with him at the time, passing as his wife. Both of them are known in Hot Springs as Mr. and Mrs. Harry James. The woman was taken to the Cullen, where she remained this morning under the eye of the law.

Jim Donaldson was allowed to see one visitor today, his attorney, Sam King. His brother, a bartender at Bingham, called in company with George Condie, the alleged prize fighter, but they were referred to the sheriff with the remark that no one could see Donaldson without a written order from Mr. Emery.

"SHUT UP," SAYS SAM.

Sam King promptly told his client to keep his mouth closed and answer no questions, because his attorney would do that.

When he reappeared, Atty. King told a most beautiful story regarding the innocence of his client, and more's the pity, he told it with great enthusiasm.

"If ever a man was jobbed it is Jim Donaldson," he said by way of a preface. "It's a shame," returned the "News" man by way of friendly sympathy.

"I want to tell you right now that Jim told a straight story."

"Of course he does," was the sympathetic answer.

MANUFACTURED SYMPATHY.

"If ever a man has been railroaded," continued Mr. King, "Jim Donaldson has. He would have come right back had he known he was wanted for robbery. He thought he was simply to have been arrested on a gambling charge. He never knew a thing about that \$3,000 which was alleged to have been stolen. He can see now that he was cross-roaded by the O'Briens. He feels he was jobbed. He tells me that he never saw Henningway and St. Clair until they were brought in by the O'Briens and then after the ruse he was introduced to them that evening. I want to say, too, that Chief of Police

(Continued on page two.)

DONALDSON THE BUNCO KING BACK

Now Sits Moping and Forlorn in An Upper Corridor of the County Jail.

MEDITATING OVER HIS SINS.

Arrived at Three O'Clock This Morning With Deputy Sheriff And a Flash Woman.

Later Taken to Cullen Hotel Where She is Under Surveillance— Kept From Reporters.

Like a moaning bird of paradise shorn of his luxuriant tail feathers sits "Jim" Donaldson in his steel cage in the upper corridor of the county jail moping. Says the McWhirter boodler, sans his flashing diamond, and last but not least important in his eyes, sans his customary morphine, sits the fake "doctor" and thinks over his sins.

"Jim" is destined to sit there for a little while in meditation alone and then the officers will enter into a heart to heart talk with him with the McWhirter \$10,000-robbery as the theme. In the meantime "Dr." Donaldson finds solitude irksome. The quick transition from the plush surroundings of a drawing room on a Pullman car to the cold comfort of a concrete floor and hard bed of a prison cell is telling on the bunco sharp already.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

"Doctor" Jim Donaldson, who was arrested at Hot Springs, Ark., by Deputy Sheriff Joseph C. Sharp on Monday, arrived in Salt Lake over the Rio Grande at 2 o'clock this morning. With him was Effie Fay, the woman who was arrested at the time he was gathered in and who was living with him at the time, passing as his wife. Both of them are known in Hot Springs as Mr. and Mrs. Harry James. The woman was taken to the Cullen, where she remained this morning under the eye of the law.

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Sheets had no hand in this with Donaldson."

JIM TOLD HIM SO.

In explaining this extraordinary statement, Mr. King said he was sure of it because Donaldson told him so.

Continuing his story, Mr. King went on to state that the McWhirter lost their money in a fair and straight game of cards and what is more to the point the winning hand was dealt by the McWhirter, or words to that effect.

"Jim Donaldson left town because he thought he was about to be arrested on the charge of gambling," continued Sam Machaugh, King's "doctor," "and after he left Salt Lake he had nothing more to do with the gang."

"How about Donaldson and the O'Briens being seen together in Denver?" was asked.

Attorney King did some rapid thinking and then said with a smile, "Oh, that was an accident, a pure accident."

ENTERTAINED DENVER POLICE.

The story of the movements of Donaldson and the two O'Briens in Denver makes very interesting reading. Incidentally a picture and a full description of both Jim Donaldson and the O'Briens in their possession which had been forwarded to them by Sheriff Emery. But because Sheriff Emery had luted in on this proposition for some other reason, the officers declined to make some easy money.

Had the Denver police done their duty the entire game would have been behind the bars in Salt Lake. Incidentally it is pleasing to note that the most friendly relations have existed between the police departments of Salt Lake and Denver.

UNCLE JIM WAS TIRED.

"Doctor" Jim Donaldson looks haggard and worn. At 8:30 this morning he sent out to a restaurant for a breakfast. He had not eaten much, however, and returned the tray and contents practically untouched. Jim needed the stimulant of a drug more than he did food. It is the first time he has ever occupied a prison cell, say the officers, and he is taking the experience hard. His great and all abiding request is that he be released on bonds just as soon as possible.

With this object in view Atty. King started out bright and early to see whether he could make arrangements for a rapid arraignment and the prospective bonds.

The burning desire seems to be to get the Donaldson case over with as soon as possible, before the O'Brien brothers are caught.

Sheriff C. Frank Emery, accompanied by County Atty. Christensen and Asst. County Atty. Hanson went down to Provo at 8 o'clock last night, where they laid over until No. 3 came along four hours later. The Salt Lake train met the train at 2:20 a. m. and came on to Salt Lake with the two prisoners.

FOR A CURRENCY COMMISSION

St. Louis, Oct. 19.—On this, the last day of the American Bankers' association convention, in anticipation of a session that would be characterized by heated and possibly acrimonious discussions over the currency questions, there was a full attendance.

Joseph J. Johnson, dean of New York university school of commerce and secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce committee, in an address urged the necessity of the establishment of a financial school that young men might be given a business education along financial lines.

The report of the bank legislative committee, presenting a plan recommended for creditor clearance currency, was taken up as a special order of business. The report was read by Arthur Reynolds, president of the National Bank of Des Moines, chairman of the committee.

The plan for the credit or clearance currency proposed by the bank legislative committee is as follows:

"CURRENCY PLAN."

First—That a currency commission of seven members be appointed by the

president and confirmed by the senate, this commission to be non-partisan. The controller of the currency to be a member of the commission and the first six members to be appointed, two for four years, two for eight years and two for 12 years, and for 12 years thereafter, said members not eligible for re-appointment.

Second—That credit or clearance of currency may be issued by any national bank or a majority of the national banks of any city upon application to the commission, in any amount not to exceed 50 per cent of the bond secured circulation outstanding.

Third, that the necessity for a credit or clearance currency and the maximum time that it may remain outstanding shall be determined by the commission and the laws now applicable to the redemption of bond secured notes shall apply to these notes, the amount necessary, not exceeding the amount that may be redeemed in any calendar month.

Fourth, that the banks issuing credit or clearing currency must pay a tax during the time fixed by the commission for its redemption at not more than 3 per cent per annum. The failure of the bank to deposit with the treasurer or depositories designated by the commission, the amount necessary to retire within the required time, the tax on the creditor or clearance circulation outstanding shall be increased at the rate of 1 per cent per annum for each additional week that the bank fails to make the necessary deposits for its redemption, no fraction of a week to be considered in computation.

Fifth, the tax on the clearance circulation, after deducting the expenses of the commission and the management of this department shall be deposited with the treasury of the United States as a fund known as "bank credit note circulation fund" until this fund equals 5 per cent of the bond secured national bank circulation outstanding. All proceeds of this fund shall be invested by the secretary of the treasury in gold at the end of a fiscal to be held in treasury as the basis for an issue of government certificates shall be the retirement of the uncovered treasury notes.

"The bank credit note circulation" fund to be used for the immediate redemption of credit or clearance currency notes outstanding of any failed bank, pending realization on the securities deposited and to cover any losses that might occur in realizing on such securities.

Sixth—Before any bank can issue credit or clearance currency it must deposit with the treasury department or its depositories to be designated by the commission, approved securities of the bank, assessed upon by the controller of currency's department, to an amount of at least 10 per cent in excess of circulation to be issued.

Seventh—The credit or clearance currency shall be retired gradually at such times and in such a manner as shall be directed by the commission by depositing funds with the treasury department or at such depositories as the commission may direct.

Eighth—The credit or clearance currency notes to be issued, and an amount to be kept ready for emergency distribution by the government, equal in amount to 25 per cent of the bond secured bank circulation outstanding, shall be held in reserve in payment of all obligations the same as bond secured bank circulation and redeemable at any sub-treasury or designated depository.

Ninth—The notes shall be issued in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$100, as desired, and the expense of printing and engraving to be paid by the banks taking them out.

Tenth—There shall be nothing on the notes designating the name or the number of the bank issuing them, but they shall be numbered and registered with the treasury department, and the commission so that they may be able to know at all times the amount of such notes any bank has outstanding.

DELEGATES DISAGREE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report a resolution was offered by George W. Ayres, Ill., that the report of the committee be adopted, reserving the right to leave the subject open to general discussion. Instantly delegates arose to their feet protesting and C. B. Hart of Wheeling, W. Va., made a motion to take up the report and discuss the 19 sections of the flexible currency plan presented at St. Louis. The motion was carried and the motion out of order and that the resolution of Mr. George was before the convention. The chair's ruling was protested and on a viva voce vote it was sustained. The delegates then again made his motion to consider the proposed currency plan, section by section, and it was carried. Immediately another motion was carried to reconsider the vote on this was carried. The plan was then placed before the convention for general discussion, President Hamilton remarking that he felt that the delegates knew very little about particular tactics and were solely actuated by a desire to talk on the currency question.

A resolution was adopted finally providing that the bank legislative committee should be referred to a commission of 15, which shall be appointed by the executive council, five members of which shall be the present legislative committee, and the other 10 members to be selected with due reference to the national, state banks and the trust companies and said committee shall confer with the committee of the chamber of commerce of New York City and after careful investigation and study of plans submitted, shall co-operate with the proper congressional committees with the end in view of the enactment of a bill covering this subject.

MANY PIANOS BURNED.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—Fire destroyed an entire stock of pianos valued at \$75,000 in the storerooms of Kohl and Chase, at 7:30 this morning. The blaze is attributed by the fire department to a defective heater since the site was swept by fire on April 20.

Coal heaps are sometimes found smoldering in the burned district and it is believed that they were responsible for the blaze this morning. No other explanation is held possible by the firemen. The firemen saved the building.

AETNA TRUST CO. CLOSED.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The Aetna Banking & Trust company (branch) of Washington, D. C., has been closed by direction of the acting comptroller of the currency, and Robert Lyons has been appointed receiver. This company is a branch of the Aetna Banking & Trust company of Butte, Mont., incorporated under the laws of West Virginia. The assets and liabilities, according to the latest statement, are \$123,342. Among the assets are \$93,247 in "bonds, securities, claims, etc." The branch had \$42,271 in savings and \$28,208 in individual deposits and was liable to the head office at Butte for \$40,297.

FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

Paris, Oct. 19.—At the cabinet this morning Premier Sarrien officially informed his colleagues that he has transmitted his resignation to President Fallieres, whereupon the ministers resigned in a body.

CO'S COUNSEL'S STATEMENT.

New York, Oct. 19.—The legal department of the Standard Oil company has given out the following statement:

"The verdict in Findlay against the Standard Oil company carries with it a single line of from \$5 to \$5,000, which

Findlay, Ohio, Oct. 19.—By the verdict of a jury, the Standard Oil company of Ohio is guilty of conspiracy against trade in violation of the Valentine anti-trust law of Ohio.

The penalty is a fine of from \$50 to \$5,000, which may be repeated for each day of the offense, or imprisonment of six to 12 months.

The Standard Oil company of Ohio has given notice that it will file a motion for a new trial. Under the practice of the court the defendant has three days to put this motion in form.

THE NEXT STEP.

The next step will be for the court to impose the penalty.

The defense will then take their bill of exceptions to such rulings of Judge Banker as they objected to, to the circuit court of the state. The appeal from this court is to the supreme court of the state by which tribunal there is no doubt the issue will ultimately be decided.

To the state, the suit, the verdict and the ultimate appeal is important particularly because it initiates an entirely new method of proceeding against alleged trade monopolies—that is, by information and affidavit instead of by grand jury indictment.

The verdict was rendered at 4:55 o'clock this morning, and resulted from a continuous deliberation by the jury during 22 consecutive hours. The trial occupied seven days preceding this deliberation.

When the case went to the jury at 3 o'clock Wednesday night the first ballot of the jurors stood 9 for conviction and 3 for acquittal. As the result of continuous deliberations to 4 o'clock Thursday morning, one of the three for acquittal joined the majority of the two remaining for acquittal went over to the other side, and at 4 o'clock this morning the last of the three gave his assent to the verdict of "guilty."

HYMNS WERE SUNG.

A loud and dramatic marked the two closing hours of the jury's deliberations. Hymns were sung during all but 10 minutes of this time. This 10 minutes came to an end and was gone, and then began many hours without sleep. The songs, which were started shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning by about three voices, echoed at first feebly through the silent courtroom, but as the hymns gained in volume and enthusiasm, then "Home, Sweet Home" was sung, the national anthem followed, then more hymns. The hymns heard here were the limited pages. It bore no tone of derision but of cordiality. A few minutes later came the announcement that the jury had reached an agreement and Judge Banker was called to the courtroom.

JUDGE ARRIVES.

The verdict was rendered at 4:55 o'clock this morning, the jury having announced its readiness to report exactly at 4 o'clock. The court and attorney arrived in a half hour when the verdict was rendered. When the jury came in and took their place in the jury box, Judge Banker said:

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"Your honor, we have," responded Foreman Bailey.

"What is the verdict?"

To this the foreman sent to the court a typewritten form which had been filled out and the court read it as follows:

THE VERDICT.

"We, the jury in this case, find the defendant guilty in the manner and form as the defendant stands charged by the information."

(Signed) "A. L. BAILES, Foreman."

There was not a spectator in the room except from Atty. Troup for the defendant and Prosecuting Atty. David, and several newspaper men and no demonstration resulted from reading the verdict.

"Do you want the jury polled?" queried the court of Troup.

"That is not necessary," was the answer.

The court then addressing the jury said:

"Gentlemen, you deserve all the credit and thanks which are due you for your patience and close attention in this case and I want to thank you in that word I express all there is in it and all I can express."

JURY DISCHARGED.

"You may now be discharged and go to your homes."

As the jury was leaving the room, Mr. Troup stepped up to the court and said he wished to make the motion for a new trial of the case. Judge Banker assured him that all such motions would be entertained as a matter of course. The court at once adjourned and five minutes after the verdict had been rendered the building was dark and deserted.

STANDARD OIL CO. FOUND GUILTY

Was Charged With Conspiracy Against Trade in Violation of Ohio Anti-Trust Law.

IT WILL ASK FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Jury Had the Case Under Consideration for Thirty-two Consecutive Hours.

Near End of Deliberations Hymns Were Sung Which Induced a Spirit Of Fraternalism Among Jurors.

Findlay, Ohio, Oct. 19.—By the verdict of a jury, the Standard Oil company of Ohio is guilty of conspiracy against trade in violation of the Valentine anti-trust law of Ohio.

The penalty is a fine of from \$50 to \$5,000, which may be repeated for each day of the offense, or imprisonment of six to 12 months.

The Standard Oil company of Ohio has given notice that it will file a motion for a new trial. Under the practice of the court the defendant has three days to put this motion in form.

THE NEXT STEP.

The next step will be for the court to impose the penalty.

The defense will then take their bill of exceptions to such rulings of Judge Banker as they objected to, to the circuit court of the state. The appeal from this court is to the supreme court of the state by which tribunal there is no doubt the issue will ultimately be decided.

To the state, the suit, the verdict and the ultimate appeal is important particularly because it initiates an entirely new method of proceeding against alleged trade monopolies—that is, by information and affidavit instead of by grand jury indictment.

The verdict was rendered at 4:55 o'clock this morning, and resulted from a continuous deliberation by the jury during 22 consecutive hours. The trial occupied seven days preceding this deliberation.

When the case went to the jury at 3 o'clock Wednesday night the first ballot of the jurors stood 9 for conviction and 3 for acquittal. As the result of continuous deliberations to 4 o'clock Thursday morning, one of the three for acquittal joined the majority of the two remaining for acquittal went over to the other side, and at 4 o'clock this morning the last of the three gave his assent to the verdict of "guilty."

HYMNS WERE SUNG.

A loud and dramatic marked the two closing hours of the jury's deliberations. Hymns were sung during all but 10 minutes of this time. This 10 minutes came to an end and was gone, and then began many hours without sleep. The songs, which were started shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning by about three voices, echoed at first feebly through the silent courtroom, but as the hymns gained in volume and enthusiasm, then "Home, Sweet Home" was sung, the national anthem followed, then more hymns. The hymns heard here were the limited pages. It bore no tone of derision but of cordiality. A few minutes later came the announcement that the jury had reached an agreement and Judge Banker was called to the courtroom.

JUDGE ARRIVES.

The verdict was rendered at 4:55 o'clock this morning, the jury having announced its readiness to report exactly at 4 o'clock. The court and attorney arrived in a half hour when the verdict was rendered. When the jury came in and took their place in the jury box, Judge Banker said:

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"Your honor, we have," responded Foreman Bailey.

"What is the verdict?"

To this the foreman sent to the court a typewritten form which had been filled out and the court read it as follows:

THE VERDICT.

"We, the jury in this case, find the defendant guilty in the manner and form as the defendant stands charged by the information."

(Signed) "A. L. BAILES, Foreman."

There was not a spectator in the room except from Atty. Troup for the defendant and Prosecuting Atty. David, and several newspaper men and no demonstration resulted from reading the verdict.

"Do you want the jury polled?" queried the court of Troup.

"That is not necessary," was the answer.

The court then addressing the jury said:

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